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(54) SOLID SWEETENER PREPARATION

(57) Abstract: PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a solid preparation of a sweetener with a high degree of sweetness, adjusting the massive specific gravity thereof so as to be usable with a sense similar to that of sugar. SOLUTION: This solid sweetener preparation with low calorie is such one as to be easily soluble in water, have as the essential ingredient sucralose as a sweetener with a high degree of sweetness and be prepared at a massive specific gravity of 0.05-0.25 g/ml through mixing a vehicle with the sucralose, wherein, as a sweetener with a high degree of sweetness, one kind or at least two kinds selected from acesulfame potassium, neotame, aspartame, thaumatin, alitame, stevia sweetener, glycyrrhizin, and saccharin may be added to the preparation. As for the vehicle, a starch cleavage with ≤20 DE and/or its reduced substance is acceptable, as for the preparation, spray drying by blowing carbon dioxide through dissolving or mixing the carbon dioxide is preferable, and it is preferable that the powder or the granule of the product has a repose angle of 30-60 degree and an average particle diameter of 300-1.000 µ m.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[0001]
[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to solid sweetener preparation and a manufacturing method

for the same, detailed – a sweetener of high sweetness – preferably, using Scralose as an essential ingredient, As the volume has a degree of sweetness equivalent to sugar, it is the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation which adjusted relative bulk density, and it is related with solid sweetner preparation which can use it for a use broad as desk sweetners or sweetners for cooking with the same feeling as sugar, and moreover melts also into hot water or water easily in low calorie content, and a manufacturing method for the same. 100021

[Description of the Prior Art]From the former, the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation which uses a sweetner of high sweetness is considered variously. Generally the sweetner of high sweetness is hundreds times - about thousands times of suzar in sweet taste magnifications.

From there being extremely few additions to foodstuffs, it has an extender and the device make it easy to perform dilution, increase in quantity, a granulation, coating, etc., and to add is made.

[0003] For example, J. P. 8-266244, A. J. P. 4-338870, A. etc. are mentioned as granulation art, such as JP, 3-88769, A and JP, 1-95741, A. as coating technique. However, these are not the art of aiming at raising the homogeneity of the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation made into the purpose, making appearance into a beautiful granulated sugar-like crystallized state, a fluid improvement, etc., replacing with sugar at home etc., measuring by **, such as a spoon and a cup, with the same feeling as sugar, and realizing a low price.

[0004]In JP,58-205470,A (the Gee Dee Sales application). The method of pouring in and carrying out spray drying of the carbon dioxide into the pressurized solution is mentioned about the new manufacturing method of the low-calorie sweetener which carried out spray drying, using Aspartame and the oligosaccharide of DE 10-20 as a sweetener of high sweetness. However, since sweet taste was reduced by heating when it is used as sweetners for cooking, since Aspartame is inferior to thermal etablitin usean use limited.

stability, usage was limited.

[0005]Scralose as used sweetners pharmaceutical preparation to a sweetener of high sweetness in the patent No. (TEITOANDORAIRU patent) 2521308. The sweetners concentrate characterized by the thing which it distributed to water-soluble oflicosaccharide uniformly, and has moreover been adhered to

it, and which contain 20 to 80 % of the weight of Scralose by a dry basis including the particles of amorphous Scralose substantially is mentioned.

[0006]In JP.8-56605. A (the Iwata chemicals incorporated company application). The sweetening agent with which Scralose, accsulfame potassium, and at least one artificial sweetener chosen from Ali Teemu are installed or covered by the oligosaccharide of powder or a granular state, In JP.2000-37169,A

are installed or covered by the oligosaccharide of powder or a granular state, in 1P, 2000-37169,A (Matsutani Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. application). Are granular low energy sweetners pharmaceutical preparation, and each particle of this granularity A sweetener of high sweetness, The granular low energy sweetners pharmaceutical preparation containing dietary fiber content dextrin containing dietary fiber content dextrin containing at least 30% of the weight of a dietary fiber is mentioned. The sweetners products (Scralose, Aspartame, Ali Teemu, accsulfame potassium use, carbon dioxide use) which contain sucrose not less than 50% are mentioned to the Patent Publication Heisei No. 505518 [three to] eazette (RAFINERII application).

[0007]However, ** which each makes the purpose of this invention in the method of starting is light, It has sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume, could be used for the use broad as desk sweetners or sweetners for cooking with the same feeling as sugar, and was not able to be considered as the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation of low caloric content which moreover melts also into hot water or water easily.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]This invention is developed in view of this situation, and is a thing.

The purpose is to provide the solid sweetener preparation of low caloric content which has sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume, can use it for a use broad as desk sweetners or sweetners for cooking with the same feeling as sugar, and moreover melts also into hot water or water easily.

F00091

[Means for Solving the Problem]a place where this invention persons had repeated research wholeheartedly in view of a problem of the above-mentioned conventional technology — a sweetener of high sweetness — preferably, A sweetner of high sweetness and an excipient which use Scralose as an essential ingredient were contained, and it was able to be considered as solid sweetner preparation of low calorie content which melts also into hot water or water easily by carrying out the relative bulk density in ml and 0.05-0.25g./ By specifying the following various requirements, it has sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume, and was able to be considered as sugar and solid sweetner preparation which is the low calorie content which can be used for a use broad as deak sweetners or sweetners for cooking with same feeling. It planmaceutical-preparation-ized by spray drying, and still more preferably, at the time of spray drying, it is the dissolution or mixing, blowing in and spraying about choke damp, and it turned out that this sweetners pharmaceutical preparation can be manufactured efficiently.

more preferably, at the time of spray drying, it is the dissolution or mixing, blowing in and spraying about choke damp, and it turned out that this sweetners pharmaceutical preparation can be manufactured efficiently. [0010]This invention is developed based on this knowledge, and contains the following mode. Solid sweetener preparation which contains a paragraph 1. sweetners of high sweetness and an excipient, and is characterized by the relative bulk density being 0.05-0.25g/ml. Solid sweetener preparation of paragraph 1 statement which uses Scralose as an essential ingredient as a paragraph 2, sweetener of high sweetness.

consists of acesulfame potassium, Neotame, Aspartame, thaumatin, Ali Teemu, a stevia sweetener, glycyrrhizin, and saccharin as paragraph 3. and also a sweetener of high sweetness, or two sorts or more. [0011]Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 3 whose products of a relative-bulk-density ratio with paragraph 4. sugar and a sweet taste intensity ratio per weight are 0.8-12

Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 4 which are the reduction amylolysis things in which a paragraph 5, excipient returned a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing and/or a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing.

Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 5 whose sweet taste intensity ratios per weight with paragraph 6, sugar are 2-20. [1012] Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 6 whose angles of repose

are 30 to 60 degrees in paragraph 7, powder or granularity.

Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 7 whose paragraph 8, mean

Solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 7 whose paragraph 8. mean particle diameter is 300-1000 micrometers.

A manufacturing method of solid sweetener preparation given in either of the paragraphs 1 thru/or 8 pharmaceutical-preparation-izing by paragraph 9. spray drying.

A manufacturing method of solid sweetener preparation of paragraph 9 statement characterized for

A manufacturing method of solid sweetener preparation of paragraph 9 statement characterized for choke damp by the dissolution or mixing, blowing in and spraying in the case of paragraph 10, spray drying.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The solid sweetener preparation of this invention contains a sweetener of high sweetness and an excipient, and is characterized by the relative bulk density being 0.05-0.25g/ml. If the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation of this invention is a solid, there will be no restriction in particular and the thing of a desirable powder and granular gestalt will be said, 0.05-0.25g /of the relative bulk density of the solid sweetener preparation of this invention is [ml] 0.1-0.2g/ml more preferably. By setting relative bulk density as this range, it becomes the solid sweetener preparation of low calorie content which melts also into hot water or water easily. [0014] The sweetener of high sweetness used for the solid sweetener preparation of this invention. It can be used combining independent or two kinds or more among the sweeteners of high sweetness chosen from the group which consists of Scralose, acesulfame potassium, Neotame, Aspartame, thaumatin, Ali Teemu, a stevia sweetener, glycyrrhizin, and saccharin. It is preferred to contain Scralose as an essential ingredient also especially in this. Scralose is a sweetener of high sweetness which structure which replaced three hydroxyl groups of the 4th place of galactose residue changed from the 1 or 6th place and glucose of the fructose residue of sucrose intramolecular by the chlorine molecule is made and in which about 600 times as much good sweet taste as sucrose is shown (British patent No. 1543167). It is because it can be considered as the good sweetners pharmaceutical preparation of the sweet taste near sugar by using Scralose. It can also use combining the above-mentioned sweeteners of high sweetness

other than Scralose and Scralose.

[0015] As for the solid sweetener preparation of this invention, it is preferred that the products of a relative-bulk-density ratio with sugar and the sweet taste intensity ratio per weight are 0.8-1.2. By setting it as this range, it has sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume, it becomes easy to measure by ******, such as a spoon and a cup, with the same feeling as sugar, and it can be considered as the solid sweetener preparation which is the low caloric content which can be used for a use broad as desk

sweetners or sweetners for cooking. Calculation of a sweet taste intensity ratio sweet taste intensity on the basis of sugar 600 times as many Scralose, It is convertible as 200 times as much acesulfame potassium, 8000 times as many Neotame, 200 times as many Aspartame, 2500 to 3000 times as many haumatin, 2000 times as many Ali Teemu, 100 to 300 times as many stevias, 100 to 200 times as many glycyrrhizin, and 300 to 500 times as many saccharin.

[016]Although the excipient as used in the field of this invention can raise reduction amylolysis things, inulin degradation things, etc., such as amylolysis things, such as dextrin, and reduction dextrin, it is the reduction amylolysis thing which returned a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing and/or a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing and/or a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing preferably also in it. using these excipients — manufacture — it is easy and sweetners pharmaceutical preparation to manufacture can also be made stable. If the reduction amylolysis thing which returned a 20 or more DE amylolysis thing and 20 or more DE amylolysis thing is used, since a problem arises in the hygroscopicity etc. of the done sweetners, it is not desirable. As an excipient which can be used by this invention, specifically Pineapple DEKKUSU#2 by Masutani Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., pineapple DEKKUSU#1, phi BASORU 2H, NSD-B by TK-16 and Nippon Shiryo Kogyo, Inc., NSD-C, NSD-100, SANDEKKUSU#100 by Sanwa starch industrial incorporated company, and SANDEKKUSU#105 of the can be illustrated can be illustrated can be illustrated.

SANDEKKUSU #150 grade can be illustrated.

[0017]The solid sweetener preparation of this invention has that preferred to which the sweet taste intensity ratio per weight with sugar was set between 2-20. This sweet taste intensity ratio can also be converted as it is also at the sweet taste intensity on the basis of the sugar of said sweetener of high sweetness, and it can be calculated.

[0018]In addition, the solid sweetener preparation of this invention has a preferred thing whose angle of repose is 35 to 50 degrees more preferably 30 to 60 degrees and 300-1000 microneters of whose mean particle diameter are 400-800 micrometers more preferably in powder or granularity. By setting it as this range, it becomes the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation excellent in mobility, and handling becomes easy.

[00] JAlthough it is a manufacturing method of solid sweetener preparation in this invention, and it can manufacture with a conventional method, pharmaceutical-preparation-izing by spray drying is preferred. Especially, desired solid sweetener preparation can be advantageously manufactured for the choke damp the dissolution or by mixing, blowing in and spraying in the case of spray drying. Fluid bed granulation etc. may be performed after spray drying. By performing fluid bed granulation, it is because the particle diameter of the obtained sweetners can be arranged and mobility becomes still better.

[0020]Unless the solid sweetener preparation of this invention spoils the effect of this invention besides a sweetener of high sweetness and an excipient, perfume, coloring matter, an acidulant, the charge of bitter taste, preservatives, an antioxidant, etc. may be contained suitably.

Over 1 by this invention, ** can be light, and can have sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume, and it can measure at ****** using a spoon or a cup with the same feeling as sugar, and can be used now for a use broad as deck sweetners or sweetners for cooking. It can be considered now as the solid sweetner preparation of low caloric content which melts also into bonito hot water or water easily. 100221

[Example]Hereafter, although the contents of this invention are concretely explained using the following examples, a comparative example, etc., this invention is not limited to these at all. Especially, as long as there is no notice, a part shall show a weight section and % shall show weight %.

10023160 copies (what returned the amylolysis thine of DE 8-12: nbi BASORU 2H. Matsutani Chemical

Industry Co., Ltd. make) of example 1 reduction dextrin, and 0.72 copy of Scralose are dissolved in water, the whole quantity is made into 100 copies, and the solution of about 61% of solid content is made. [00240n condition of the inlet temperature of 165 **, the outlet temperature of 123 **, air-capacity [of 41 m] 3 /min, solution rate-of-flow 62 L/hr, the solution temperature of 60 **, and carbon dioxide rate-of-flow 2 L/hr, this solution was supplied to the spraying nozzle, it dried, and solid sweetener preparation was obtained. The obtained sweetners pharmaceutical preparation became 0.12g/ml of relative bulk density, an angle of repose of 52 degrees, and the mean particle diameter of 352

micrometers.

[0025]The obtained sweetners pharmaceutical preparation can hold [rather than] down a calorie to the abbreviation 1/56 of sugar, using sugar as sweetners, when it has sweet taste equivalent to sugar by the volume and equivalent sweet taste is taken in. Since ** was made light [appearance / near glossy sure.] Long quof smoon because the sweetners pharmaceurical preservation which is usual taste.

volume and equivalent sweet taste is taken in. Since ** was made light | appearance / near glossy sugar |, one cup of spoon became the sweetners pharmaceutical preparation which is sweet taste equivalent to one cup of sugar spoon, and is easy to use.

[0026]42 copies, 18 copies (the amylolysis thing of DE 2-5: pineapple DEKKUSU#100, Matsutani

Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) of dextrin, and 0.36 copy of Scralose are dissolved for example 2 reduction dextrin (Example 1 and the article) in water, the whole quantity is made into 100 copies, and the solution of about 61% of solid content is made.

[0027]This solution was supplied to the spraying nozzle on condition of the inlet temperature of 135 **, the outlet temperature of 135 **, air-capacity [of 41 m] ³/min, solution rate-of-flow 50 L/hr, the solution temperature of 70 **, and carbon dioxide rate-of-flow 1 L/hr, and it dried. Fluid bed granulation of this dry matter is carried out further (0.18g/ml of relative bulk density of this dry matter (before fluid bed granulation), the angle of repose of 54 degrees, the mean particle diameter of 411 micrometers). This dried powder object is made to spray and dry the 20% solution of the dried powder object concerned, repeating this spraying and drying process - final - a weight ratio - granular material: - it carried out and the solid sweetener preparation by which the granulation was carried out was obtained

carried out and the solid sweetener preparation by which the granulation was carried out was obtained until it was set to solution =5:1 of the granular material concerned. [0028]The obtained solid sweetener preparation (after fluid bed granulation) became 0.24g/ml of relative bulk density, an angle of repose of 44 degrees, and the mean particle diameter of 534 micrometers. Since particle diameter had gathered, this sweetners pharmaceutical preparation became that whose mobility improved. Since the particles were large, it became the appearance nearer to sugar (very-refined sugar). [0029]40 copies (the amylolysis thing of DE 8-10 NSD-C, Nippon Shiryo Kogyo, Inc. make) of example 3 dextrin, 0.4 copy of Scralose, and 0.9 copy of acesulfane potassium are dissolved in water, the whole quantity is made into 100 copies, and the solution of about 41% of solid content is made. [0030]On condition of the inlet temperature of 200 **, the outlet temperature of 142 **, air-capacity [of 41 m] 3/min, solution rate-of-flow 8 D./hr, the solution temperature of 80 **, and carbon dioxide rate-of-flow 4 Dr. this solution was supplied to the spraying nozzle, it dried, and solid sweetener

preparation was obtained. [0031]The obtained sweetners pharmaceutical preparation became 0.10g/ml of relative bulk density, an angle of repose of 42 degrees, and the mean particle diameter of 386 micrometers. Since the done sweetners pharmaceutical preparation made ** light [appearance / near glossy sugar], it turned into sweetners pharmaceutical preparation which one cup of spoon is sweet taste equivalent to one cup of sugar spoon, and is easy to use.

JP,2002-136270,A [DETAILED DESCRIPTION]

[Translation done.]

JP,2002-136270,A [CLAIMS]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Solid sweetener preparation which contains a sweetener of high sweetness and an excipient,

and is characterized by the relative bulk density being 0.05-0.25g/ml.

[Claim 2]The solid sweetener preparation according to claim 1 which uses Scralose as an essential ingredient as a sweetener of high sweetness. [Claim 3The solid sweetener preparation containing one sort chosen from a group which consists of

acesulfame potassium, Neotame, Aspartame, thaumatin, Ali Teemu, a stevia sweetener, glycyrrhizin, and saccharin as a sweetener of high sweetness, or two sorts or more according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] The solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 3 whose products of a relative-bulk-density ratio with sugar and a sweet taste intensity ratio per weight are 0.8-1.2.

[Claim 5]The solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 4 which is the reduction amylolysis thing in which an excipient returned a 20 or less DE amylolysis thing and/or a 20 or less DE amylolysis thine.

[Claim 6] The solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 5 whose sweet taste intensity ratios per weight with sugar are 2-20.

[Claim 7] The solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 6 whose angle of repose is 30 to 60 degrees in powder or granularity.

[Claim 8] The solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 7 whose mean particle diameter is 300-1000 micrometers.

[Claim 9]A manufacturing method of the solid sweetener preparation according to any one of claims 1 to 8 pharmaceutical-preparation-izing by spray drying.

to 8 pharmaceutical-preparation-izing by spray drying.

[Claim 10]A manufacturing method of the solid sweetener preparation according to claim 9

characterized for choke damp by the dissolution or mixing, blowing in and spraying in the case of spray drying.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 固形甘味料製剤

(57)【哪約】 (修正有) 【課題】砂糖と同感覚で使用できるように歯比重を調整 した高甘味度甘味料の因形製剤を提供する。 【解決手段】高甘味度甘味料としてスクラロースを必須 成分とし、これに財形剤を混合して実比重0.05~ 0.25g/m1の間形甘味料製剤を調製する。高甘味 度甘味料は、アセスルファムカリウム、ネオテーム、ア スパルテーム、ソーマチン、アリテーム、ステビア甘味 料、グリチルリチン、サッカリンの1種又は2種以上を 添加してもよい。 財形剤はDE20以下の影動分解物及 び/又はその還元物がよい。装剤化は二酸化炭素ガスを 溶解もしくは混合して吹き込む暗霧乾燥が暫ましい。繋 品の粉末又は顆粒は、安息角30~60度、平均粒径3 00~1000μmが好ましい。本発明の製練は水に溶 けやすく、低カロリーである。

【特許請求の範囲】 【請求項1】高甘味度甘味料及び賦形剤とを含有し、そ の薬比重が0、05~0、25g/m1であることを特

微とする固形甘味料製剤。 【請求項2】高甘味度甘味料としてスクラロースを必須

成分とする請求項1記載の國形甘味料要剤。 【請求項3】更に、高甘味度甘味料として、アセスルフ

ァムカリウム、ネオテーム、アスパルテーム、ソーマチン、アリテーム、スチビア甘味料、グリチルリチン、サ ッカリンよりなる群から選ばれる1種又は2種以上を含 10 有する指求項2記数のIB所甘味料類例。

【請求項4】砂糖との端比重比と重量当たりの甘味強度 比の積が0.8~1.2である請求項1乃至3のいずれ かに記載の値形甘味料製剤。

【請求項5】 総形利がDE20以下の遊粉分解物及び/ 又はDE20以下の遊粉分解物を還元した還元酸物分解 物である請求項1万至4のいずれかに記載の個形甘味料 動利。

【請求項6】砂糖との重量あたりの甘味強度比が2~2 0である請求項1乃至5のいずれかに記載の困形甘味料 20 軽利

【請求項7】粉末又は顆粒状で安息角が30~60度で ある請求項1乃至6のいずれかに記載の固形甘味料製

【請求項8】平均粒子優が300~1000μmである 請求項1乃至7のいずれかに記載の固新甘料料製料。 【請求項9〕填審乾燥により製剤化さることを特徴とす 会請求項1乃至8のいずれかに記載の固形甘料料製剤の 製造方法。

【請求項10】噴霧乾燥の際、二酸化炭素ガスを溶解も 30 しくは混合して吹き込み噴霧することを特徴とする請求 項9記載の囲形甘味料製剤の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】 【0001】

【空野の屋する状態分野】本型鉄。 園村日本経環境 だへの拠点方法に関する。 詳細には、高質権乗渡継軽人 好ましくはエクラロースを必要成分として開いて、同株 俗が登場と同等の計程度を育するように混進金で開起し たは転材解的である。 7 総替と同じたの監定で会上世 専門や回便用性域材として幅ない用途に使用することが 40 である。 市町本料販売りたりの販売が出場がより、 市町本料販売りたりの販売が出場がより、 市町本料販売りたり、

【0002】 【従来の技術】従来から、高甘味度甘味料を使用した甘 味料製剤が難々検討されている。高甘味度甘味料は、一 根に甘味信率が砂糖の敷百倍・数千倍程度であり、食品 に対する添加量が締結に少ないことより、塑製剤をあっ て、希釈、根葉、遊覧、コーティング等を行って添加し

やすぐする工夫がなされている。 糖と同等の甘味を有し、砂糖と同じような感覚で卓上甘 【0003】何えば、コーティング技術として、特勝平 50 味料や調理用甘味料として幅広い用途に使用でき、なお

【0004】また、料棚町58~205470分分割 (シーチィーサール社開館)では、頻高乾燥した低 カロリー自体料の衝撃を造た回り、高田吸貨物料を してアスロターム、DE10~20のオリゴ酸を用 い、加圧したが高齢でし、影性販売を注入して精密後半 する方法が解すられている。しかし、アスバリテームは 単安変性にあるため、測型用性解料として使用した態、 加速とより情味が低くられるため、使用用品が現立され

ていた。 【0005】更に、高計味度性体料にスクラロースを用 い定計味料製剤として、特許第2521308号(デイトアンドライル登録)では、水溶性カリゴ酸に一様に 分配したから世界とている実践的に非晶態性スクラロー スの数子を含み、電差基準でスクラロースの数子を含み、電差基準でスクラロー 最後を含むすることを特徴とする様料料剤機能が分解する

れている。
【0006】物簡干8-56605号公報(磐田化学株 次会社出版)には、スクラロース、アセスルファムカリ ウム、アリテームから遊ばれる少なくとも1つの人工甘 味料が衡末又は粒板状態のオリゴ糖に添着までは被覆さ たている甘味料が、特階20000-37169号公報

【0007】しかし、かかる方法では、いずれも、本発明の目的とする、影響を、日本権でい郷と同事が目 卵の目的とする、影響を、日本権でい郷と同事が目 を有し、砂糖と同じような感覚で点上甘味料や調理用甘 維料として額広、用途に使用することができ、なおかつ お湯や本にも割がやすい紙カロリーの甘味料製剤とする ことが選集なかった。 10008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、かかる事情 に鑑みて開発されたものであり、嵩が軽く、同体積で砂 糖と同等の甘味を有し、砂糖と同じような受定で卓上甘 社会の課題が 3 かつお湯や水にも溶けやすい低カロリーの風影甘味料要 剤を提供することを目的とする。

【0010】本発明は、かかる知見に基づいて開発され たものであり、下記の懸接を含むものである。

効率的に製造できることが判った。

項1. 高甘味度甘味料及び賦彫剤とを含有し、その案比 20 重が0.05~0.25g/m1であることを特徴とす る届形甘味料製剤。

○國形日味料製剤。 項2.高甘味度甘味料としてスクラロースを必須成分と する項1 記載の困影甘味料製剤。

項3. 更に、高甘味度甘味料として、アセスルファムカ リウム、ネオテーム、アスパルテーム、ソーマチン、ア リテーム、ステビア甘味料、グリチルリチン、サッカリ ンよりなる群から選ばれる1種又は2種以上を含有する 項2配数の個形甘味料製剤。

【0011】項4.砂糖との歳比重比と重量当たりの甘 30 味強度比の積が0.8~1.2である項1乃至3のいず れかに記載の固形甘味料製剤。

項5. 賦形剤がDE20以下の適粉分解物及が/又はD E20以下の適粉分解物を還元した還元潤粉分解物であ る項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の囲形甘味料製剤。 項6. 砂糖との重量あたりの甘味強度比が2~20であ

る項1 乃至5のいずれかに記載の固形甘味料製剤。 【00121項7、粉末又は報始状で変息角が30~6 0度である項1乃至6のいずれかに記載の固形甘味料製剤

項8. 平均粒子径が300~1000μmである項1乃 至7のいすれかに記載の個形甘味料機制。

項9. 噴霧乾燥により製剤化することを特徴とする項1 乃至8のいずたかに記数の配射性味料製剤の製造方法。 項10. 噴霧乾燥の 二酸化炭素ガスを溶解もしくは 混合して吹き込み噴霧することを特徴とする項9記載の 固形計味料製剤の製造方法。

[0013] 【現明の実施の形態】本発明の間形甘味料製剤は、高甘 味度甘味料及び観彩剤とを含有し、その高比重が0.0 の スキ2、パインデァクス非1、ファイバーソル2H、T

5~0.25 mm 1であることを特徴とする。本発列の 切様有物機は研究を持たば射に初限は全く、行きく は指本様、顕独状の形態の6のをいう。本発列の固形は 株料類様は、その腐比重が0.05~0.25 mm 1、より寄ましくは、0.1~0.2 mm 1である。 この細胞に高比較を表定することにより、お沼や木にも 部がやすい様のロリーの個部目性料別形となる。

【0014】本発明の周形甘味料製剤に用いられる高甘 味度甘味料は、スクラロース、アセスルファムカリウ ム、ネオテーム、アスバルテーム、ソーマチン、アリテ 一ム、ステビア甘味料、グリチルリチン、サッカリンよ りなる群から選ばれる高甘味度甘味料のうち、単独或い は2種類以上を組み合わせて使用することが出来る。こ の中でも特にスクラロースを必須成分として含有するの が好ましい。スクラロースは、ショ精分子内のフルクト ース残基の1、6位およびグルコースから交換されたガ ラクトース残基の4位の三つの水酸基を塩素分子で置換 した精造をしており、ショ糖の約600倍の良質の甘味 を示す高甘味度甘味料である(英国特許第154316 7号)、スクラロースを使用することで砂糖に近い甘味 の良好な甘味料製剤とすることができるからである。更 に、スクラロースとスクラロース以外の上記高甘味度甘 味料を組み合わせて用いることもできる。

報比を整性かりの計場を批かがから、8~1、2で あることが考せい、ごの知能に設定されたことはか、 日時載で解析と同かりは年年1、初株と同じよりを整 でなアアータウェアが必定権では当まったとか作局 とかり、ま上性解析や即即計場相比して届立い相談に を見ずることができる。ため、計場を批かが出ば、初齢を名 をして、計場を使う、スタウロースも000億、アセ をして、計場を使う、スタウロースも000億、アセ アルラースと00億、アセテンと200億、アセテンと300億円、アセテンと300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円、アセテンを300億円でアセテンを300億円でアセテンを300億円でアセテンを300億円でアセテンを300億円でア

【0015】本発明の固形甘味料製剤は、砂糖との常比

の一ちの他として報算することが指示。 (10161 14 海内でいる技術学社、デモストリン等 の関係が構物、選定デモストリン等の選定機が構物。 オリン・労働等があるとかできる。その中でも が主しては、DE2の以下の認所が特別なが、7以1016 も、Eth-の機能機を選出した選上が対象が特別である。 なった。第2016年の開発を選出した選上がある。 第2016年の機能を提供することはよって、業部等機 2016年の場所を選出した過程を関係が表現しませた。 2016年の場所を選出した過程を関係が 上げった目標系の経過性で関係がまたが考生と なか、未例で使用することがは多る原理性と に、具縁がはは影響がで開発することがは多る原理性と に、具縁がは影響がでは悪いるとがはまた。 「具縁がは影響がでは悪いるとがはまた。 - 5

K-16、日本資程工業株式会社製のNSD-B、NS D-C、NSD-100、三和週粉工業株式会社製のサンデックス井100、サンデックス井150等を例示することが指定る。

【0017】また、本発明の樹肥甘味料理解は、砂糖と の重量去たりの甘味強度比が2~200間に設定された ものが好ましい。など、この甘味強度比も前記高甘味度 甘味料の砂糖を基準とする甘味健度でもって機算し計算 することが出来る。

【0018】加えて、本売卵の刷形甘味料飲料は、粉末 10 又は頭形状で変息が30~60度、より耐ましくは、 35~50度であり、早地量で整が300~1000μ m、より新ましくは400~800μmであるものが等 ましい。この間所に改定することにより、流動性に関か て世界料剤はそり、取り扱いが容易とでる。

(2015) 本外駅に対ける、国的計算機関係の製造方法であるが、高空により製造することが発生が、構造 総定より製造することがままり、中でも、報節を 総定より製造することがままり、中でも、報節を 係の原、一般化定率ガメモ部絡もしくは混合して収金を 場の度、一般化定率ガメモ部絡もしくは混合して収金を 製造することが依束る。また、報節機関係、液解整温度 等を行ってもより、運動機能を洗りませた。 かだけ場内が上昇を観えることができ、流動性が実に よくをなめてかる。

【0020】なお、本発明の随形甘味料製剤は、高甘味 度甘味料及が販売割込りにも、本発明の効果を搬立かな い限りにおいて、香料、色素、酸味料、苦味料、保存 料、酸化防止剤等が資宜を含れていてもよい。

【0021】本発明により、薬が軽く、同体積で砂糖と 同等の対策を有し、砂糖と同じようを整定で高単位でよ アーンやカップを用いて計量することが出来、点上計業 料や源理用計味料として偏広い用途に使用できるように なった。たおかつお湯や水にも部汁やり、低力ロリーの 配計は料料剤とすることが出来るようにでかった。

図の日本中級利とすることが選集もようになった。 【0022】 【実施刊】以下、本発明の内容を以下の実施剤、比較剤 等を用いて具体的に説明するが、本発明はこれらに何ら

等を用いて具体的に説明するが、本発明はこれらに何ら 限定されるものではない。また、特に断りのない限り部 は重量部、%は重量%を示すものとする。 【0023】実施何1

選元デキストリン60部(DE8~12の誤粉分解物を 選元したもの:ファイバーソル2H、松各化学工業株式 会社製)及びスクラロース0、72部を水に溶解して全 量を100部とし、因形分約61%の溶液を作る。

無を100部とし、随かが約01%の指数で作る。 【00241/4ンレット温度165℃、アウトレット温 成123℃、風量41m²/min、溶液流速62L/ hr、溶液温度60℃、二酸化炭素流速2L/hrの条 作で、この溶液を噴霧/ズルに供給し乾燥し、固形甘味 料製剤を得た、得られた甘味料整練と、温度重0.12 g/ml、安息角52°、平均粒子径352μmとなっ

【〇〇25】得られた甘味料製制は、同体物で締修と同 等の目帳を有し、また、同等の目帳を摂取した場合、始 整と甘味料として削いるより、カロリーを制能の対けが に抑えることができる。また、光沢のある対機に近い 優を有し、加えて裏を軽くしているので、スアーン1 杯 が砂糖スアーン1 杯と同等の甘味であり使いやすい甘味 料製料とつか。

0 【0026】実験例2

10020 J 大阪の上 雑元デネストリン (実施門1と同品) を42部、デキス トリン18部 (DE 2~5の殿務分解物: パインデック ス#110, 松谷化学工業状式会社製) 及びスクラロー ス0.36部を水に溶解して全量を100部とし、固形 分約611%の添添を作る。

【0028】得られた固形甘味料製剤(流動用油粒後) は、蒸焦量0、24g/m1、安息角44°、平均粒子 を3534μmとなった。この甘味料製剤は、粒子径が値 30っているので、流動性が向上したものとなった。また、 粒子が大きいので、より砂糖(上白樹)に近い外根とな

った。 【0029】実験例3

度142°C、展集41m²/min、溶液流速80 L/ 40 hr、溶液温度80°C、二酸化炭素流速4 L/hrの条件で、この溶液を噴霧ノズルに供給し乾燥し、固形甘味 料製料を得た。

【0031】得られた甘味料製剤は、嵩比重0.10g/m1、変度角42°、平写配子径386μmとなった。出来上かった甘味料製剤は、光沢のあらか能に近い外援を有し、加えて高を軽くしているので、スアーン1 杯が砂糖スアーン1 杯と同等の甘味であり使いやすい甘味料製剤となった。

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